

STEREO MOC Status Report
Time Period: 2017:163 - 2017:169

STEREO Ahead (STA) Status:

1. The following Ground System anomalies/events occurred during this reporting period:

- On day 164, during the DSS-55 support, turbo decoder lock was lost briefly at 1800z. This anomaly resulted in the loss of one frame of SSR data.
- On day 167, during the DSS-43 support, turbo decoder lock was lost briefly at 0333z. This anomaly resulted in the loss of three frames of SSR data. Also during this support, telemetry was lost in the MOC at 0446z for 56 minutes due the SLE telemetry and command binds being disconnected. Goddard Comm reported a network line hit, which caused the interruption. MOT personnel arrived in the MOC shortly after the problem began to restart the ground system. All real-time telemetry and SSR data were recovered from this outage. See DR # N110627 for more information.

2. The following spacecraft/instrument events occurred during this week. The Ahead observatory operated nominally during this week.

- On day 164, the 39th SECCHI stepped calibration was executed at 0915z for aphelion in the Ahead orbit. This was the 8th SECCHI stepped calibration roll to be conducted without gyro use.
- On day 165, the 6th annual battery conditioning event was conducted successfully at 1505z on the AHEAD spacecraft to redistribute the electrolytes within the nickel hydrogen battery cells.
- The average daily science data return for Ahead was 6.2 Gbits during this week.

STEREO Behind (STB) Status:

1. Detailed status of the recovery activities this week to restore operations is listed below.
 - None.
2. The Behind loss of communication anomaly occurred on October 1, 2014. Post superior solar conjunction, recovery operations resumed on November 30, 2015. By implementing the NASA Failure Review Board recommendations, the first recovery attempt began with carrier detection by the DSN on August 21st, through September 23, 2016. At a spacecraft range of ~2 AU, the observatory was found to be rotating slowly about its principal axis of inertia for which the uncontrolled attitude allowed some solar array input and continuous uplink and downlink communications on the LGA at emergency data rates. Over the next 22 continuous days, significant obstacles to recovery were overcome with a collaborative effort of the JHU/APL engineering team, NASA GSFC, DSN, FDF, SSMO scheduling, and Mission Operations teams. This consisted of:
 - Reliably commanding a rotating spacecraft with uncontrolled attitude at a distance of 2 AU
 - How to power on the spacecraft that was never designed to be off without collapsing the battery voltage
 - Acquiring telemetry at 35 bps from a spacecraft that is rotating with an uncontrolled attitude
 - Warming a frozen propulsion subsystem with a degraded battery and limited solar array input with an uncontrolled attitude
 - Configuring, loading, and verifying EA, C&DH, and G&C parameters and macros with very limited telemetry
 - Conducting an autonomous momentum dump in the blind and transitioning to C&DH standby mode and successfully receiving telemetry on the HGA indicating star tracker lock and decreasing system momentum.

However, system momentum level remained above the threshold for re-establishing attitude control with the reaction wheels. Due to the uncontrolled attitude, communication degraded and the last detection of the carrier was on September 23rd.

Behind Observatory Status - From the last telemetry received on September 18th and the telemetry assessment review held on February 24th, main bus voltage is low, 2 out of 11 battery

cells are bypassed, attitude remains uncontrolled, rotating about its principal axis of maximum moment of inertia. While likely all ~42 kg of hydrazine remains and is frozen, both pressure transducers are not functioning. EA mode is enabled and autonomy is disabled. The battery charge rate is C/10. RF is configured for the +Z LGA at emergency data rates and the range of the expected best lock frequency is known. Necessary macro sequences have been tested to allow the peak power tracker in C&DH standby mode to protect the battery. These macro sequences will be loaded to EEPROM when the communications supports longer commands.

Weekly recovery efforts consist of attempting to power on the transmitter for 30 minutes. If no carrier signal is detected, battery recovery operations will commence which consist of repeatedly sweeping a 4 kHz uplink range and sending commands for IEM switched power and PDU 1553 interface bus off. The next recovery tracks will begin the weekly use the DSN 70 meter antennas on July 11th, 13th, and 15th. The Radio Science Receiver will be operating during all tracks.

Recovery planning continues with weekly discussions to refine the plan and procedures for the next recovery attempt this Fall by incorporating recommendations from the BEHIND telemetry assessment review and lessons learned. The next recovery planning meeting is on Thursday, June 27th at 10 AM EDT.